

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 2nd December, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th November,

Circulation,
690 copies.

Anti-National Congress
Meeting held at Qaisar-
bagh, Lucknow, on the
22nd November.

gives an account of the proceedings of the Anti-National Congress Meeting held in the Baradari of the Qaisarbagh on the 22nd idem under the presidency of Mahárāja Pratáb Narain Singh of Mahdona. The *Akhbár* refers to the causes which prevented many taluqdárs and other noblemen from attending the meeting, complains of the confusion and noise made by school boys on the occasion, and publishes Munshi Imtiaz Ali's speech and the resolutions passed by the meeting about the establishment of the Indian Loyal Association, giving the names of the members of the newly-formed association.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th November,

Circulation,
240 copies.

Comments on the Anti-
National Congress Meeting
held at Lucknow on the
22nd November.

adverting to the Anti-National Congress Meeting held at Lucknow on the 22nd idem, mentions the names of some of the leading men who attended the meeting, condemns Rája Shiva Prasád and his colleagues as time-servers, and remarks that the chief object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of forwarding a memorial to Sir Auckland Colvin, praying for the suppression of the National Congress and suggesting an amendment of the

Indian Penal Code for the purpose. The Mahārāja of Benares and some other gentlemen have been commissioned to draw up the memorial, but obviously His Highness, with whose intellectual qualifications the public is well acquainted, is quite unfit for the work. Probably the memorial will be written by Rāja Shiva Prasād. But Government is gradually finding out the hypocrisy of the opponents of the Congress and is not likely to be deceived by their misrepresentations. Had the Congress been a seditious movement, it would have been suppressed long ago. On the contrary, the object of the Congress is to strengthen the foundation of British rule in this country by securing the redress of the popular grievances.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, says that Rāja Shiva Prasād's unwise proceedings at the Lucknow Anti-National Congress Meeting of the 22nd idem are to be greatly regretted. His letter in the *Pioneer* is full of false statements. If the Talukdārs of Oudh have established a separate association, they are welcome to it; but no sensible man would like to see the Indian Patriotic Association injured in any way. The Indian Patriotic Association would do well to discontinue its connection with the Rāja.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 28th November, says that the secret object of the promoters of the National Congress is to destroy the British supremacy in this country. At present they agitate only for the reform of the Legislative Councils, the repeal of the Arms Act, and so forth; but these proposals are only a prelude to their chief object, viz., the expulsion of the English from India. The writer argues that the term National Congress is a misnomer, inasmuch as the Indians do not form one nation, but are divided into many classes or nations having different sentiments, wants, and aspirations. If the Congressists are really anxious to promote the best interests of the country, they should begin with social reform, as the Hon'ble Rāja Amir Hasan told

Mr. Bhimji at an interview with him. If they are allowed to preach sedition and excite discontent among the people in the way they have been doing of late, a general rebellion like that of 1857 will break out before long. The ruined landlords, the starving Pathans, the indigent Rajputs, and the criminal classes cannot be content with the use of the pen.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th November, says

Circulation,
240 copies.

Mr. Hume's reply to Sir Auckland Colvin's letter about the National Congress.

that Sir Auckland Colvin's letter about the National Congress has given the opponents of the movement a fresh opportunity of abusing its promoters. The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Hume was turned out of the public service, and that consequently he is opposed to Government. Nothing could be more unfounded than such a statement. The bestowal on him of the title of C. B. shows in what high respect he was held by Government. True his post was abolished, but he was given another post on the same pay. Some men have contributed letters to newspapers condemning Mr. Hume's reply to His Honor's letter as an utter failure; but they are wrong: Mr. Hume has thoroughly answered every objection of the Lieutenant-Governor's. The most powerful argument urged by Sir Auckland Colvin against the Congress is that the movement is seditious, inasmuch as the pamphlets published by its promoters are calculated to lead the ignorant masses to imagine that the British Government is very tyrannical and oppressive. But Mr. Hume clearly shows that the masses are quite alive to the shortcomings of the British Government, and that they really believe that it has more faults than those referred to in the pamphlets. He says that the only new thing which the pamphlets teach the people is how the defects of British administration can be remedied, and that obviously this teaching will check rather than excite sedition. All unprejudiced men are of opinion that Mr. Hume's reply to Sir Auckland Colvin's letter is an excellent one, except in so far that he has indulged in personalities. No doubt it would have been better if he had refrained from entering into personalities. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, the Mahárája of Benares, the Rájá of Bhinga, and

Munshi Nawal Kishore have endeavoured to answer his strictures through the columns of the *Pioneer* as best they could. It is a matter of satisfaction to see natives answering the attacks made on them by Europeans through newspapers. The way in which the old Mahārāja of Benares challenges Mr. Hume to a fight shows that the Mahārāja possesses some of the spirit of Don Quixote.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 26th November, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Mission School in Gorakhpur on the 13th idem. Sháh Álam, an old respectable landlord, presided, and the attendance was about 1,500 men, being composed of Hindús, Musalmáns, and native Christians. The meeting elected 18 delegates for the ensuing National Congress at Allahabad, and about Rs. 200 were raised at once from public subscription to meet the expenses of the Congress.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A Muhammadan correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 24th November, urges upon Hindús and Musalmáns the importance of union, and tells them that if they continue to quarrel with one another in the way they have lately been doing, Government will be obliged to treat both of them with severity. The writer condemns the statement made by some Musalmáns to the effect that union between the two communities is impossible, and says that he does not see why Hindús and Musalmáns should not be able to work together in political matters in the way Roman Catholics and Protestants do. The writer then condemns the charge of disloyalty brought against the promoters of the National Congress by its opponents as false, and says that the opponents are animated by a desire of ingratiating themselves with Government officials. Had the Congress been a seditious movement, it would have been suppressed by this time. Again, it should be observed that the promoters of the Congress, among whom there are many men of light and leading, would gain nothing by exciting a rebellion in the country. Even if the

Congress does not succeed in inducing Government to adopt any of its proposals, it should still be considered a very useful institution, inasmuch as it affords the inhabitants of the different parts of the country an opportunity of making the acquaintance of and interchanging thoughts with one another.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th November, says that soon after the National Congress at Calcutta had been over, Lord Dufferin publicly declared that he could not but view with friendly feelings the efforts made by some men to encourage union among the different classes of people in this country. Obviously his Lordship meant the National Congress and considered its proceedings as calculated to encourage union among the people and to strengthen the foundation of British rule. In fact, his Lordship has already begun to adopt the proposals of the Congress, for which great praise is due to him. Among other proposals made by the last National Congress there was one to the effect that Government should provide good military training for the sons of native princes, in order that the princes might be able to send their armies under the command of their sons to the field for the assistance of Government in time of need; and another to the effect that Government should endeavour to improve the condition of the princes, as they have given repeated proof of their loyalty. Lord Dufferin's speech at Patiala on the occasion of the Mahá-rāja's marriage shows that his Lordship has taken the proposals of the Congress into consideration, and holds out a hope that Government will make many desirable concessions to natives ere long. The *Hindustán* then quotes an extract from the speech in which the Viceroy explained the way in which the Government of India had decided to improve the efficiency of a portion of the armies of native princes, and remarks that it is evident that the Government has full confidence in the loyalty of the Indian Chiefs. The policy which the Government desires to inaugurate is sure to be extended in course of time. At present only a portion of the forces of the Native States will be reformed and re-organized. The next step will be the re-organization of

Re-organization of a portion of the armies of native princes.

Circulation,
240 copies.

their entire forces, and then Government will see its way to enlisting native Volunteers. There is reason to hope that all the proposals of the Congress, which are just and fair, will be sanctioned by Government one by one in course of time.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 23rd November, says that as Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán, Member of the State Council in Rámpur, found it impossible to perform his duty with justice and impartiality, he has resigned his appointment. He deserves high praise for his conscientiousness and love of justice and truthfulness.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 21st November, received on the 27th idem, in its supplement, states that it was generally expected that at his late visit to Moradabad Sir Auckland Colvin would not only lay the foundation-stone of the Female Hospital, but also decide the case of the Rámpur princes who are dissatisfied with their treatment by the Nawáb. But the *Charpúz* is inclined to think that His Honor did not decide the case of the princes, and passed his time only in attending feasts and entertainments, as had been foretold by it. It must be said to General Azimu-l-din Khán's credit that he knows very well how to escape difficulties by making a free use of money. It would seem that even British justice yields to money. The Rámpur princes, apprehending illtreatment at Rámpur, took up their abode at Moradabad; but there is reason to think that they will not be allowed to live there in peace in future and are likely to be brought into difficulty by the institution of false prosecutions against them. Lately a false prosecution on a charge of assault has been instituted against Sahabzada Muhammad Ali Khán, *alias* Chhutan Sahab, by a barber named Ashraf. Hence the other princes had better be on the alert and migrate to some distant place, where they may be beyond the reach of their enemies. The *Charpúz* also complains that it is rumoured that General Azimu-l-din Khán is intriguing with the local authorities, who frequently receive favours

from the Rámpur State, with a view to bring the editor into trouble.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbar-i-Chunár*, of the 27th November, complains that according to the circular of the Director of Public Instruction, No. $\frac{G}{52}$, dated 16th November, 1888, the rates of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle-class Examination fees have greatly been raised. It is difficult to understand why such high fees have been fixed, or, in other words, why such a heavy tax is levied on education, particularly as little importance is attached to the examination above referred to by Government as well as the public. The examination in its present shape is a great impediment to the progress of English education in these provinces. As the candidates have to learn almost all the subjects for the examination in vernacular, they acquire but a smattering of English, and their want of proficiency in that language greatly interferes with their success at the University examinations. Indeed, they possess such a slight knowledge of English that neither the heads of Government offices nor of private firms desire to avail themselves of their services. The increase in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle-class Examination fees is likely to check the spread of education as above stated. It is true that the University examination fees in other civilized countries exceed those in India, but the latter is a much poorer country than the former. No doubt this country was very rich before, but of late it has been entirely drained of its wealth by Europe. The increase lately made in the school fees by the Director of Public Instruction presses heavily on the people. Many inhabitants of Chunár have been obliged to withdraw their sons from the Mission school there owing to the raising of the fees. Both the school and the examination fees should be reduced with a view to encouraging the spread of education. The rates of the Middle-class Examination fees have one very striking feature about them. The rate for the private candidates is almost double that for the students of Government and aided schools!

Circulation,
160 copies.

Why different fees have been fixed for the two classes of candidates is more than one can understand. No University levies different fees in this way. In conclusion, the *Akhbār* urges that the school fees should be again reduced, that the middle-class examination should be abolished, and that, if the examination be not abolished, the subjects for the examination should be taught in English.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 26th November, complains of the alleged decline of the physique of the inhabitants of Kumaun, ascribes the decline to the neglect of physical education in schools, and urges that the people should provide such education for their children.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th November, complains that during the winter tour of last year the Viceroy was chiefly engaged in shooting and other sports. Accounts of the bags made by him on each occasion were frequently to be found in newspapers. Similarly evening parties and other entertainments play an important part in the tours of Lieutenant-Governors. When Government officials go into camp, they should always keep in view the objects for which winter tours were inaugurated. They should make a point of inquiring into the condition and the grievances of the people, and consider shooting and other such sports as matters of secondary importance. The *Mihr* would like to make some comments on Sir Auckland Colvin's tour in Oudh, which has lately commenced, but courtesy prevents it from doing so. It will only draw His Honor's attention to the good advice given him by the *Āzād*. It then quotes the comments made by the *Āzād* of the 16th November (see the Selections from the vernacular newspapers for the week ending 18th November, 1888, page 757).

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 27th November, expresses concurrence with the *Pioneer* of the 23rd idem in thinking that Dr. Freyer, the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, has a fair claim to the honorarium of one lakh of rupees.

Honorarium paid to Dr. Freyer, the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, by the Nawāb of Rampur.

given him by the Nawáb of Rámpur, inasmuch as the honorarium was given voluntarily and openly by His Highness and in return for an important service rendered. The anxiety of Government to save native princes from extravagance is highly commendable, but Government is not well advised in interfering in a matter like the one above referred to. If it reduced the valuable presents which native chiefs have to make to Residents, Political Agents, Lieutenant-Governors, and other high officials, the reduction would give some relief to them.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th November, complains that suitors, whose cases are pending before officials touring in the interior of districts and who have occasion to file petitions before them, do not know where to get court-fee stamps. Either a stamp-vendor should accompany each official in tour, or one of the official's subordinates should carry stamps with him for sale.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 28th November, disapproves of the orders issued by the Commissioner for the confiscation of the revenue-free Jambupani estate, situate in Barhanpur tahsil, Nimar district, owing to the alleged want of a legal heir to the estate, and argues that Gulzar Khán, cousin to Mahtáb Khán, deceased, the late owner of the estate, is a legal heir. The *Sindhu* adds that the Commissioner's proceeding has created suspicions in the minds of other holders of revenue-free estates in Barhanpur, and asks the Chief Commissioner to make an inquiry into the case and do justice to Gulzar Khán.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 1st December, complains that in some parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the famine-stricken people have already begun to commit robberies, and that there is great scarcity of grain in almost all the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Indeed, abnormally high prices prevail throughout India. It is time that Government should open relief works on an

Circulation,
200 copies.

extensive scale. What has Government done with the 3½ crores of rupees which it obtained from the Gwalior treasury? Surely the whole amount has not been spent on the frontier defences.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The Rájputána Gazette (Ajmere), of the 26th November, publishes a long article communicated by one Harnám Singh, late a Sub-Overseer in Ajmere, who has been dismissed from his post. In answer to the charge of dishonesty brought against him by a correspondent of the *Gazette* he gives some proofs of his honesty, charges Bábu Rájeshar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, and Pandit Kalian Dás, Sub-Overseer, Ajmere, with dishonesty, and asks Government to enquire into his case and do him justice.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The Kanauj Punch, of the 1st December, says that Government instituted criminal prosecutions against several editors, who had published advertisements of aphrodisiacs in their newspapers, on the charge of using obscene language, and got them convicted and punished by criminal courts. The measure was unjustifiable, inasmuch as the publishers could not help using obscene terms in explaining the efficacy of their aphrodisiacs. But why does not Government prosecute those men who get drunk and then make use of most obscene language in public streets and thoroughfares? Does it not interfere with them because it derives a large revenue from the sale of liquor?

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The A'zád (Lucknow), of the 30th November, regrets to notice that children are frequently killed by thieves for the sake of their ornaments. A man killed a child and robbed it of its ornaments, which were not worth more than a rupee and a half. What can be more cruel than this? Although such cruel murders are of frequent occurrence, neither do the people consider it expedient to discontinue adorning their children with trinkets nor does Government see its way to

prohibit the evil custom. It is a matter of surprise that Government should be unwilling to interfere with the custom above referred to, while it has put a stop to sutteeism, which was based on religious belief. It would have been a good thing if the promoters of the National Congress had turned their attention to such social reforms.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th November, complains that in Bareilly beef is allowed to be sold at shops situated near *Sabzi Mandi* (vegetable market) and the Mission School and on the Hospital Road, and that no screens have been put up in front of the shops. In no other city is beef allowed to be sold at stalls in public streets and thoroughfares, and in some cities even mutton is sold at out-of-the-way places. It is to be hoped that the Municipal Board of Bareilly will order all meat shops, especially those where beef is sold, to be removed from public streets and thoroughfares.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Bráhmaṇ* (Cawnpore), for November, condemns the custom, which prevails among Hindús, of gambling on the occasion of the Devali festival, refers to the evil consequences which accrue from it, and advises them to put a stop to it.

Circulation,
145 copies.

The *Tahsíl* (Moradabad), of the 27th November, on the authority of a correspondent, states that on the 8th October the shoe-makers of the Bijnor district simultaneously held meetings at all the chief towns and villages in the district and made some rules to regulate their relations with Musalmáns. One of the rules forbids shoe-makers to partake of food prepared by a Musalmán. If a shoe-maker breaks the rule, he will be fined Rs. 25 and turned out of society for 12 years by the local *nunchait* of his community. Another rule provides that any woman of that community found carrying on a love-intrigue with a Musalmán will be fined Rs. 5. The income derived from such fines will be devoted to the support of poor widows. The writer says that the question is who instigated the shoe-makers of

Circulation,
60 copies.

Bijnor to hold meetings on the same day throughout the district and make such rules soon after the occurrence of the Muharram riots. He adds that the sweepers, too, sympathize with their Hindu brethren and are inclined to refrain from taking food prepared by Musalmáns.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
1	Agra Punch	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khan	Nov. 28th	Nov. 2nd	156 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muzarrab Husain Khan.	" 27th	Dec. 1st	63 "
3	Akhbar-i-Chundar	Chundar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	" "	Nov. 29th	160 "
4	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" 16th	" 27th	200 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	" 24th & 27th.	" 27th & Dec. 1st.	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 26th	" 28th	85 copies.
7	Amira-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 24th	" "	300 "
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" "	" "	123 "
9	Arya Patria	Bareilly	Urdu-Hindi	Monthly	Raj Bahadur	For November	Dec. 1st	400 "
10	Asad	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	Nov. 30th	" 30th	250 "
11	Bahar-i-Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" 23rd	Nov. 28th	100 "
12	Bahar-i-Jwan	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varma,	" 26th	" 28th	1,500 "
13	Brhman	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partap Narayan	For November	" 27th	145 "
14	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	Nov. 26th	" 29th	225 "
15	Charyas	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 21st	" 27th	173 "
16	Chiragh-i-Aiman	Agra	"	"	Raz Ali	" 24th	" 28th	150 "
17	Dabde-i-Quisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 24th & Dec. 1st.	" 28th & Dec. 2nd.	200 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
18	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Bampur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	Nov. 26th	Nov. 28th	447 copies.
19	<i>Gulab-i-Oudh</i>	Saltanpur	"	"	Nirojam Das	27th	29th	99 "
20	<i>Hami-i-Islam</i>	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Abdul-Ghaffar	For October	30th	390 "
21	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Nov. 25th to 30th,	28th to 30th,	240 "
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 21st & 24th,	" 26th & 28th,	100 "
23	<i>Jamia-i-Esedi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	25th	Dec. 1st	125 "
24	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	"	Nov. 29th	150 "
25	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	Dec. 1st	Dec. 2nd	240 "
26	<i>Karamiah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	Nov. 26th	Nov. 28th	250 "
27	<i>Kash Patritika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	30th	Dec. 2nd	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
28	<i>Kuraid-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	28th	"	200 copies.
29	<i>Mirator Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	26th	Nov. 30th	130 "
30	<i>Mashri-i-Qasr</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	23rd & Dec. 1st.	" 27th & Dec. 2nd.	150 "
31	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Durga Prasad	24th	" 27th	48 "
32	<i>Musji-i-Norbadda</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	Dec. 1st	250 "
33	<i>Musiq-i-Patla</i>	Bampur	"	"	Haider Ali Khan	" 22nd	" 2nd	76 "

...	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly	Maqarrab Khán.	Husain For November	Nov. 29th	...
84	Masharu-i-Zirfat	...	...	...	...	...	244 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
35	Mahr-i-Nimroz	...	Urdu	...	Nov. 28th	Dec. 2nd	300 copies.
36	Maragga-i-Tahsib	...	...	...	For November	"	125 "
37	Naiyar-i-Asam	...	...	...	Nov. 26th	Nov. 30th	175 "
38	Najmu-l-Akhdar	...	...	...	" 20th & 24th	Nov. 28th & Dec. 1st.	185 "
39	Najmu-l-Hind	...	...	...	" 26th	" 28th	75 "
40	Nasim-i-Agra	...	...	...	" 30th	Dec. 2nd	620 "
41	Nasim-i-Hind	...	...	...	" 15th	Nov. 28th	45 "
42	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	...	...	...	" 20th	" 30th	50 "
43	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	...	...	...	" 24th	" 27th	300 "
44	Nasim-i-Mulh	...	...	...	" 28th	" 28th	100 "
45	Nasim-i-Mulh	...	...	...	" 28th	" 29th	279 "
46	Nasim-i-Mulh	...	...	...	" 28th	Dec. 1st	418 "
47	Onah Akhdar	...	Urdu	...	" 28th to Dec. 1st.	Nov. 28th to Dec. 2nd.	690 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
48	Prayag Samadar	...	Hindi	...	" 26th	Nov. 28th	400 copies.
49	Rafiu-l-Akhdar	...	Urdu	...	" 24th	" 29th	250 "
50	Rahbar	...	...	...	" 16th	Dec. 1st.	75 "
51	Rafu-i-Asam	...	...	...	" 26th	Nov. 28th	175 "
52	Rajasthan Gazette	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	" 22nd	Dec. 2nd.	491 "
53	Rafu-i-Asam	...	Urdu	...	" 25th	Nov. 27th	100 "
54	Rafu-i-Asam	...	...	...	" 24th to Dec. 1st.	" 28th to Dec. 2nd.	150 "
55	Rafu-i-Asam	...	Hindi	...	" 24th to Dec. 1st.	" 28th to Dec. 2nd.	250 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Nov. 26th	1888.	110 copies.
57	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Maráthí-Hindi	"	Lakahman Rao Anant	28th	Dec. 1st	250
58	<i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itrat Hussain	24th	" 2nd	300
59	<i>Sar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Haidar Ali Khan	22nd	Dec. 2nd	76
60	<i>Tahsib</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan	27th	"	60
61	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	24th	Nov. 29th	130
62	<i>Tahfe-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Jairaj Singh	26th	Dec. 1st	200
63	<i>Tahf-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Hussain	24th	Nov. 27th	325
64	<i>Upharak</i>	Agra	M a r á t h i	"	Narayan Prasad	"	Nov. 28th	250
65	<i>Vrist Dhara</i>	Dhar	English.	"	W. T. Rapso	22nd	" 27th	115
66	<i>Zarif-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	24th	" 28th	112

LUCKNOW :

The 8th December, 1888. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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